

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 4:08 p.m. by Secretary/Treasurer Bill Verry.

Members present: Craig Christoff, Sam Fenstermacher, Ann Krier, Joan Oliver, Dalila Ortiz, , and Bill Verry. Woodburn Police Officer Craig Halupowski attended for Jason Alexander.

Proxies: Proxies were received from Karen Armstrong, Courtland Geyer, Eric Morris, and Stu Spence.

Quorum: It was established that there was not a majority of the total membership present and that no quorum existed and that no business would be conducted.

Staff present: Michele Roberts, Weed and Seed Coordinator.

Guests present: Woodburn Police Detective Sergeant Kurt Santiago and Woodburn residents Zandi and Corey Cox.

2. Approval of Minutes for January 13, 2009 and February 24, 2009,

Since no quorum existed, the approval for the minutes was held over for the next meeting.

3. Strengthening Families Disbursement

Michele Roberts reported that Joyce Bradford, the Weed and Seed Federal Grant Manager, approved disbursing the Strengthening Families funds to Woodburn Together instead of Marion County Health Department. Ann Krier provided the latest announcement for the program, which are attached.

4. Report on the Juvenile Justice Conference

Michele Roberts and Officer Craig Halupowski reported on the National Juvenile Justice Conference they attended in Orlando from March 11-14.

Officer Craig Halupowski described the session which most impressed him, the Gang Resistance Education And Training (GREAT) Program He is going to attend GREAT training and become active in the program. He described it as the NO.1 program for youth prevention. During discussion he noted that it has been found that the best success occurs with 5th and 6th graders.

Michele Roberts then presented the Teen Pregnancy material she obtained from her session.

5. Annual Weed & Seed Conference

The annual Weed & Seed conference is coming up from July 13-16. Four members are encouraged to attend: the Weed & Seed Coordinator, a Law Enforcement Officer, a Steering Committee member, and a community member. Woodburn Weed & Seed has funding for two people and the Department of Justice will fund two others. Officer Halupowski stated that the Police Department had identified someone to go as the law enforcement officer and would let Michele Roberts know who that person was. The Committee decided that anyone who was interested in attending the conference should let Michele Roberts know of their interest and we could discuss it at the next meeting.

6. Adjourn

Secretary/Treasurer Bill Verry adjourned the meeting at 4:25 p.m.

Presented by
**Marion County Health Department
and
Woodburn Together**

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Free

Strengthening Families Program 10-14

**An Exciting Program for
Parents and their Teens age 10-14**

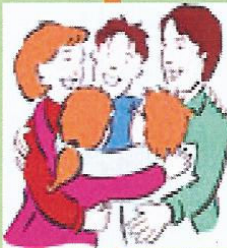
Sessions for Parents, Teens and Families

Fun and Interactive Activities

Meals Provided for the whole Family

**Free Childcare available for children
under age 10**

Incentives for Participation



**Increase family communication skills,
prevent problem behaviors and improve
your relationship with your teen**

**Thursday Evenings April 2 – May 14
6:00-8:30PM at Valor Middle School**

**For Information or to Register, please
contact Victor Vergara at 503-981-2750**

**Space Limited
Register Soon!**

**** Please arrive at 5:30PM on April 2nd for orientation ****

Presentado por
El Departamento de Salud
del Condado de Marion
y
Woodburn Together

.....
↓
Gratis

El Programa de Familias Fuertes 10-14

**Un Programa Divertido para
Padres y sus Jóvenes de edades 10-14**

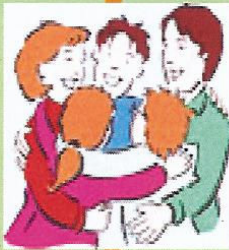
Sesiones para Padres, Jóvenes y Familias

Actividades Divertidas y Interactivas

Comida Proveída para la Familia Entera

**Cuidado Gratis para Niños (menores de 10
años)**

Incentivos por su Participación



**Aumente sus habilidades de comunicación
familiar, evite los comportamientos
problemáticos y mejore su
relación con su joven**

**Los jueves, 2 de abril – 14 de mayo
6:00-8:30PM en Valor Middle School**

**Para mas Información o para Inscribirse,
favor de ponerse en contacto con
Victor Vergara a 503-981-2750**

**Espacio Limitado
Inscríbese
Ahora!**

**** Favor de llegar a las 5:30PM el 2 de abril para orientación ****

Why It Matters



Teen Pregnancy, Substance Use, and Other Risky Behavior

It often is the case that risky teen behavior, including drug, alcohol, and tobacco use, delinquency, and sexual activity, occur among the same groups of teens. Therefore, teens who drink or use drugs often are more sexually active and less likely to use contraception when they have sex than teens who take fewer risks. They also tend to have more sexual partners, and often start having sex at younger ages.

- Nearly four in ten high school students report having experimented with marijuana at least once, and over one-third of 12th graders report they have used some type of illicit drug.^{1,2} Approximately two-thirds of 9th graders report having tried alcohol at least once and one-quarter of all high school students say they drink heavily on occasion.¹
- Teens 15 and older who use drugs are more likely to be sexually experienced than are those teens who do not use drugs—72 percent of teens who use drugs have had sex, compared to 36 percent who have never used drugs.³
- Teens who have used marijuana are four times more likely to have been pregnant or to have gotten someone pregnant than teens who have never used marijuana.⁴
- More than one-third of sexually active teens and young adults age 15 to 24 report that alcohol or drug use has influenced them to do something sexual.⁵
- Nearly one-quarter of sexually active teens and young adults age 15 to 24 report that they have had sex without a condom because they were under the influence of alcohol or drugs. And 43 percent of teens and young adults say that they are concerned that they

might do more sexually than they had planned because they are drinking or using drugs.⁵

- Boys who start drinking or smoking at a young age are 40 percent more likely to start having sex at a young age when compared to boys who refrain from such activities. Girls who smoke or drink are even more susceptible—prior use of alcohol and/or cigarettes increases the risk of early sexual experience by 80 percent.⁶

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- Many teenage girls who use alcohol when they first have sex are too drunk to use birth control successfully.⁷
- Almost one-quarter of all high school students used alcohol or drugs prior to their last sexual experience. Non-Hispanic white and Hispanic teens are more likely than non-Hispanic black teens to report having used alcohol or drugs before their last sexual experience.¹
- Seventh graders who report being sexually experienced are more likely than their sexually inexperienced peers to report having committed a theft, damaged property, or threatened a teacher.⁸

Why It Matters



The Costs of Teen Childbearing

Teen childbearing is associated with negative consequences for teen mothers, fathers, and their children. In addition to the many personal and social costs, teen childbearing is also costly to the public sector—federal, state and local governments, and the taxpayers who support them.¹

- In 2004, teen childbearing in the United States cost taxpayers at least \$9.1 billion, an average of \$1,430 per teen mother annually.
- The public sector costs of young teens (17 and younger) having children is particularly expensive. These births account for \$8.6 billion of costs, an average of \$4,080 per teen mother annually.
- Most of the costs of teen childbearing are associated with negative consequences for the children of teen mothers, including \$1.9 billion for public sector health care costs, \$2.3 billion for increased child welfare costs, \$2.1 billion for increased costs for state prison systems, and \$2.9 billion in lost revenue due to lower taxes paid by the children of teen mothers over their own adult lifetimes.

In 2004, teen childbearing in the United States cost taxpayers at least \$9.1 billion, an average of \$1,430 per teen mother annually.

- Between 1991 and 2004, there were nearly 6.8 million teen births in the United States. The estimated cumulative costs during this time period were \$161 billion.

If the teen birth rate had not decreased by one-third between 1991 and 2004, teen childbearing would have cost \$15.8 billion in 2004 rather than \$9.1 billion.

- Due to a dramatic decline in the teen birth rate between 1991 and 2004, taxpayers saved an estimated \$6.7 billion in 2004 alone. Put another way, if the teen birth rate had not decreased by one-third between 1991 and 2004, teen childbearing would have cost \$15.8 billion in 2004 rather than \$9.1 billion.
- Visit www.teenpregnancy.org/costs for state-specific information about the costs of teen childbearing.

Making further progress in reducing teen pregnancy will benefit national and state economies as well as improve the educational, health, and social prospects for this generation of young people and the next. Despite the impressive strides that have been made in reducing teen pregnancy and childbearing in the United States, there is still much work to be done. These cost data make a powerful case for investing additional resources, attention, and effort in reducing teen pregnancy. Sustained progress in reducing teen pregnancy and childbearing, will not only improve the well-being of children, families, and communities, but will also reduce the burden on taxpayers, thereby freeing up funds that could be invested in other priority areas as policymakers see fit.